

**ABSTRACT:**

Please amend the current Abstract and enter the following new Abstract.

**Marked-up version****ABSTRACT**

A method of locating difficult access pointsThe locating of difficult access points, on a topological map includes: of the zone overflown by an aircraft, plotted on the basis of a map of curvilinear distances taking account of the vertical flight profile of the aircraft, is effected by analyzing the map of curvilinear distances, by means of using a chamfer mask to catalogue cataloging the approximate values  $C(V)$  of the Euclidean distances separating a point  $C_{00}$  of the map from its nearest neighbors  $V$ , so as to extract; determining therefrom, at each point  $C_{00}$  of the map of curvilinear distances, the discrepancies  $|DT(V)-DT(0)|$  ( $DT(V)-DT(0)$ ) of curvilinear distances separating the point considered  $C_{00}$  from its nearest neighbors  $V$ , compare; comparing these discrepancies ( $DT(V)-DT(0)$ ) with the approximate values  $C(V)$ ; and determining of the Euclidean distances of the chamfer mask and describe the point considered as a difficult of accessaccess point when a difference is notedbased upon a difference between the Euclidean distance and the determined discrepancies discrepancy of curvilinear distances. This locating proves to be useful for signaling the reliefs that are not accessible by a shortest path but are accessible after detour.

**Clean version**

**ABSTRACT**

A method of locating difficult access points on a topological map includes: analyzing curvilinear distances using a chamfer mask to catalogue approximate values  $C(V)$  of the Euclidean distances separating a point  $C_{00}$  of the map from its nearest neighbors  $V$ ; determining therefrom, at each point  $C_{00}$  of the map of curvilinear distances, the discrepancies  $|DT(V)-DT(0)|$  of curvilinear distances separating the point considered  $C_{00}$  from its nearest neighbors  $V$ ; comparing these discrepancies with the approximate values  $C(V)$ ; and determining the point as a difficult access point based upon a difference between the Euclidean distance and the determined discrepancies of curvilinear distances.